civilized existence. The enterprise of modern travellers has pushed discovery to the very verge of the terrestrial creation, and colonization has followed so closely upon the heels of the voyager that the arts of Europe have pervaded almost the whole habitable globe, and there are now extant but scanty romains of strictly savage life. The few tribes that have published no tineture of civilization chiefs ly inhabit regions too frigid or too sterile for cultivation, and which deny both food and shelter to the domestic animals of Europe, while the pastoral races exist only as classes, in countries depending mainly on other branches of industry, or are confined to barren wastes like the sands of Arabia, the bleak mountains of Lapland, or the scarcely less desert step- of Judge Phelps in reply. ees of Eastern Europe and Asia. Pasto val life admits of but a low state of civilization. The shepherd or herdsman is of necessity migratory in his habits, and must follow his flock wherever pasturage or water are most abundant; his occupanev of the soil, though temporary, must be exclusive; supplied by his herds with food and clothing and tent-cloth, he is unconscious of dependence upon his fellow man, and his social relations can be neither numerous nor close; he can recognize no superior but the chief of his sept, or rather his family, and all government mu be simply patriarchal influence. The industrial processes belonging to the pasteral condition are few and simple, admitting of little vare'y, and affording narrow room for improvement. The habits of nomad triber therefore, lack the great element of civiliza-tion, progress; and the Bedouin of the Des ert is unchanged since the days of Antar or In civilized countries, as I have already in-

timated, postoral life exists only in conjunc tion with agriculture, and these two branches of husbandry are in a great degree depen dent on each other. The improvements the mechanic arts have not enabled the far mer to dispense with beasts of draught or burden. The steam plough is still but a machine has not yet been established by suc cessful experiment. The locomotive engine roads, and notwithstanding the brilliant an ticipations of some projectors, the day has no yet dawned, when every producer shall be whitled to market by the steam of his own teakettle. Nor has the increased production of vegetable aliments and tissues in any degree lessened the demand for animal fond, or superseded the necessity of employing the skin and fur and wool of animals for clothing. On the other hand, the growing and gather ing of the winter supply of load for the name rous flocks and heads, which are required for our ouri-hment and clothing, constitute a large pa portion of the labors of the agriculturist, and th ther of these fields of rural bushandry can much enlarged without a corresponding exten-sion of the other. Pastoral life and the tillage of the earth are therefore no longer distinct and in dependent occupations, but are properly branch es of the same calling, and though with some vislence to etymology, popularly are, and conven-iently may be, both comprehended under the general term Assistances.

Pure pastoral life, I have said, advances man to but an humble stage of civilization, but when it is merged in agriculture, and the regular tillage of the sail commences, he is brought under the dominion of new influences, and the whole e constant of domestic and social life is completely revolutionized. Proper and permanent social in stitutions now begin to germinate, because co-bined effort for supplying the physical wants run becomes necessary, and it is upon the necessity of such effort, that human society, considere as an artificial system, is founded. Men now begin to realize what, as wandering shepherds, the had before dimly suspected, that man has a right to the use, not the abuse, of the products of ha ture, that communition should be everywher compen and by increased production; and that it is a false economy to encroach, upon a capital the interest of which is sufficient for our lawfu

Among the various causes, by which the tran nion from the pasteral to the agricultural state may be occasioned or facilitated, an obvious one is the discovery, that by cultivation a smaller extent of ground may be made to furnish nourish ment for the sheplard and his flock, whose increas-ing numbers threaten to exhaust the supply spon rangously produced within his habitual range California produced within his habitual range California at once begun, the nomal condition to soon at an end, for the growing of a crop, it can hap the preparation of the ground and the securing of the harvest, consumes the greater part of a year met if percential plants are reared, a the ground is first to be cleared of a forest grown and fenced against the ravages of wild or domes re naimals, many seasons must be passed upthe same spot. Hence arises the necessity of fixed habitations and store houses, and of laws which shall recognize and protest private exclusive and anotton and regulate the right of inheritance and the power of alienation and decise, in shor the whole frame work of civil society. The re-ognotion of private rights to real estate is a ner coary condition precedent to the establishment of fixed habitations, without which there can be to permanent imprevenent of the seil, no con-videntile accumulation of personal property or the comforts of life, none of the sacred infla of home, no a tachment to localities, national fee ing, no durable records, no history : it lies at the of all civil institutions; it is essential to the very idea of a nation as distinguished from a nomalic tribe or sept, and those speculators, who propose the abrogation of such rights, are soming a blow at the fundamental principles on which society itself is grounded.

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR TO ARROTT LAWRENCE .-- We cut the following commu-

nication from the Northampton Courier: Mr. Editor: -- I perceive that you call for the "evidence" which Mr. Abbott Lawrence emancipated. The slaveholder and his slave were possesses, concerning Gen. Taylor's political views. I happen to know some little of the matter, and will state what I know, for the natter, and will state what I know, for the benefit of the public. The "evidence" is contained in a letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Lawtence, and though this letter is 1. Mr. Lawrence, and though this letter is, I believe, private, still it certainly ought to be right to emigrate themselves. In one place he says in effect. nd I think in so many words, that he wis a Whig, always a Whig, but never an Ultra of planting their possibility institution in every new Whig," while in snother place are these country conquered. He could not admit this doctory words, "If elected to the Presidency, I trine, and wished to see a single claim in the conshall select my Cabinet from the VUREST AND Stitution which countenanced the idea. ABLEST WHIGH IN THE UNION." words I know to be contained in this letter. and if I mistake not there is more to the same effect. I hope you will give publicity to this statement and oblige

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE UTICA CONprinciple that the people whom they repre-sented had a right to make this use of his name; and did not direct the usual notice of their proceedings to be given to line. No communication on the subject is, therefore, to be expected from him. But we are most happy to be able to say, upon the best authority that however unexpected and undesirable to himself the position assigned him by the acunder the circumstances in which they have been placed, contest this principle with them, nor interpose any farther obstacle to the course they have adopted ... Illiany Allies,

and scamen upon the lakes and western riv-

ers, propose to carry the insulting letter of at half-mast during the political campaign. It will be printed upon a very little flag and thrown to the breeze. Our hardy scamen will thus have a memento of Locofoco regard for their safety always waving over then, and in case of shipwreck the Cass letter will serve as a beacon of consolation to them as they gaze upon it. -[Phil. N. Amer-

THE OREGON DEBATE.

We cave, last week, an outline of the speech of enator Dix on the bill for establishing a Territorial Government over Oregon-in which he takes lecided and unequivocal ground in favor of Freedom. This week we subjoin an abstract of the speech of Mr. Calhonn on the other side, and that

imply, directly or indirectly, the right to prohibit Slavery. The States of the Union were a joint partnership with common funds; a majority of the States had no right to appropriate to themselves, or control to the disadvantage of the minority property common to all.

Mr. Calhoun undertook a history of the pas-sage of the famous ordinance of 1787. He ac-knowledged that it was originally the production of Mr Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's proposi-tion, however, was rejected by the Congress of the Confederation, and not till some time after upon its reintroduction by Mr. Dane, coupled ith a provision that Slaves escaping into a free State should be returned to their owners, did it pass into an act. It was not adopted even then, he said, till the old Congress was in the last moments of as existence, and hardly compos mentis.

Here Mr. Calhous entered into an enc pon the South, for its earnest fidelity in adhering to this compromise of the Constitution. He was sorry he could not render equal tribute of praise to the Northern States for a corresponding

He contended there were four reasons, acq uents or events, that gave to Southern Slave hold-us the right to extend the institution into newly acquired territory. 1st. The purchase of Louisiana. 2nd. The purchase of Florida. 3d. Louisana. 2nd. The parenase of Fernas on The Discovery of Capt. Cray on the Pacific Const. 4th. The Exploration by Lewis and Clark under "the reign of Jefferson." (This latter expression had a monarchical sound, which, while the distinguished Senator undoubtedly used it unconcionsty, told upon his audience,-the more fre ome of his subsequent remarks.) In the course of his speech, he adduced a letter from Mr. Jefof his speech, he addreed a letter from ferson in opposition to the Missouri compromise. It was addressed to Mr. Holmes, then a Senator from Maine and among the expressions was the compromise," says Mr. Jeffersen, "in this. "This compromise," says Mr. Jefferson, "is the rock upon which the vessel of State may be stranded. As he quoted this remark, the Sena-tor from South Carolina shuddered, scemingly oppressed with the most gloemy forebodings.

In truth, his speech was gloomy. He feared ather than hoped the for future, should, the clause colabiting Slavery in the Territory of Oregon be arried. -If the Union of these States be doon to fall," said this said mourner of the past and gloomy prophet of the fature, "the historian in writing out his causes of its melancholy full will devote his first chapter to the Ordinance of 1787; his second to the Missouri Compromise; his third, if he should ever urite a third, to the present ques-

Mr. Calnots denied emphatically that there was on the part of the white men of the South any repugnance to labor with the blacks. On contrary, white labor was more ennobled at the South because it was white.

There were but two kinds of labor, he said that the white man of the South refused to per-form—to be a body-servant or a menial. And he was glad and proud that they did refuse. He was ejoiced that no white man in the South would brush a hat or clean boots for hire.

Mr. Calhoux denied, and with much original y of argument, the generally received truth that all men are born free and equal."

Mr. Woodward, of the same State, followed Mr. Sims, and made a few remarks on intern-"Men were not born," he said , "infants were

He denied too, with equal force, that men were realed free and equal:

"Men are not created; there were but two ever created, the one superior, the other inferi-

(Upon this declaration of the ominent Senator,

the distinction between natural, social, and politiponement of the question, and will have the
real rights—or rather he derived from their real floor to-morrow. lifferences too harsh conclusions. He commentmuch upon the error that prevailed not only this country but elsewhere in the world, "Th all mon were created free and equal." He dwelt long upon this topic, and predicted innumerable focuse calamities from the general prevalence of a coregions an error. By its introduction and successful establishment, he said "Europe and all christendom would fall into hopeless anarchy, or be subjected to a military domination."

The Correspondent of the New-York Express

Senator Phelps of Vermont acquitted himself to-day in a most handsome manner, on the Ore-gon bill. He spoke in reply to Messrs Calloun confident cannot be rebutted. Without attempt ing a complete abstract, I will give you a few that if Congress had a right to the territory of Ortis welfare. There was no clause in the conthe table, which was carried. titution which prohibited a State from passing its own laws, and the same was true with regard to the national laws. But having fairly entered upon his remarks, which were in opposition to the extension of slavery in the new territory, he spoke of the slave as property. He defined that any human being could consistently be called property,—and what proved this assertion was, that when a man from Virginia went into New Eng subject to the jurisdiction of the state into which to the jurisdiction of the state into which to a question.

The way follows: slaves into the new territory-though they had a House adjourned over till to-morrow.

They argued the right of following our victori

territory be of any advantage to its inhabitants?

He argued that it would not and illustrated his ing upon the Secretary of War in regard to ing upon the Secretary of War in regard to where a slave had never been harbored and also by comparing the great. West (to its advantage) with that other section of the country which professed to be blessed with the institution of slave Mr. Van Buren and the Utica Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, contrary to his known wishes, upon the principle that the people whom they represent at the expense of another. Congress had a right to legislate for the present of the whole people, but no right whatever to promote the interest of one state at the expense of another. Congress had expense of another. Congress had believed to address the Senate at some state at the expense of another. nower thus to legislate, but was in duty bound to he defended the

protect the majority of those immediately interested. What effect would the introduction of slavery into Oregon have upon the happiness of the State, and spoke of the inequality and oppressivness of the present law, which sharery into Oregon have upon the happiness of the people? This was a question which had been strangely overhooked by the gentlemen from the South. The territory in question was ill adapted to perpetuating the Southern institution, but if not would it be right to force the institution upon Oregon contrary to then expressed will of its inhabitants? The gentleman from the South had question for to-morrow, begged to be "let alone," and what he asked for House.—After the the people of Oregon was, that they might be let

who would be the first to advocate the institution Candidate Cass to the Chicago Convention at half-mast during the volitical campaign. to the remote region of Oregon? He openly a-vowed his opposition to the slave clause of the Oregon bill. He wanted the Senate of the United States to be consistent. It was only the other day that this body had passed a resolution sympathizing with revolutionary France, and now it was proposed to extend the institution of slavery. Was this right? was it reasonable? In concluding his admirable speech, Mr. Phelps took occasion to comment upon the spirit of conquest which seemed to be so prevalent, and condemned it in the most pointed manner.

He would be liberal to the South, and willing ly confessed that he had always found the slave in a better condition than he was commonly reported to be; he would not reproach the South on account of their peculiar institution, but the consequences of perpetuating it in Oregon were highly important in a political point of view, and therefore it was that he had so freely expressed

He spoke for upwards of one hour and a half. Mr. Calhoun denied the power of Congress—of
the Territorial Legislature, or of municipal law,
to prevent the extension of Slavery. Congress
to old not do it, for its power under the Constitution to provide regulations for the Government of
a Territory, or an "needful regulations" does not
a Territory, or an "needful regulations" does not
that its extlement will probably be left between
the North and the South. that its settlement will probably be left between the North and the South.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, June 28. SENATE .- Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to take up the bill in favor of incorporating the Texas navy with that of the United States, and moved to make it the order of the day for to-morrow week, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, chairman of the Committee on Finance, the bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up Mr. Atherton offered ar amendment to the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement and completion of the fort in the Delaware River on Pea Patch Island.

The subject was informally laid aside The morning business was then on motion dispensed with, and the Oregon bill taken

Mr. Berrien, of Ga., being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at length. He said that he had always carefully abstainel from discussing the important question now presented to the consideration of the Senate, and had earnestly endeavored to prevent any such discussion, by steadfast resis the acquisition of territory. The question he said was now, however, forced upon them, and it became the South to meet it. He denied the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, and argued the question at uch length:

House .- Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for information respecting the extra allowance tendered General Cass while Governor of the North-West Territory. Amendments were proposed in favor of including the amounts paid by Gen. Taylor for blood-hounds for the prosecution of the Seminole war in Florida. Objections were made, when the subject was passed o-

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish the amount of revenue received from each state within the past ten years.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, chairman of Commit tee of Ways and Means, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the general ap-

propriation bill was taken up.
Mr. Holmes, of S. C., obtained the floor, and made an eloquent speech, and said the action of the Government was dictated by hostility to South Carolina. He praised Gen. Taylor, who he said would, as President, bring about a healthful state of things. When he had concluded, Mr. Sims, from

the same State, followed in reply. Mr. Woodward, of the same State, followed

al improvements. Mr. James Pollock, of Pa., obtained the

floor, when the committee rose, and on motion the House adjourned.

ughter, almost universal, pervaded the House, mancipated. He contended that they were

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., moved an amendment in favor of appropriating \$50,000 for re-pairing the coffer dam in the Ohio River near the Cumberland River, which was lost by year and nays, as follows: Yeas 9, Nays 29. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benton, moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, when, rives the following sketch of Judge Phelps re-marks - after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned over till to-morrow.

House.- The resolution providing that Adams's monument, in the Congressional burying-ground, be constructed of Quincy granite was taken up. Mr. Andrew Johnson spoke at some length in opposition to the same, and his more pointed remarks. He took the ground contended that it would prove as expensive as that if Congress had a right to the territory of Or-egon, it undoubtedly had the power to legislate S. C., moved that the resolution be laid on

Several Senate bills were taken up, which were read a third time and passed. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, floor, spoke against the Administration poli-

Mr. French, of Ky., followed on the terri-

He was followed by Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn., who obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion in favor of the Committee's rising, which was carried. When on motion the

Friday, June 30.

SENATE .- Mr. Westcott, of Fla., obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, in favor of authorizing the Postmaster Gen-Would the introduction of slavery into the new of the United States to carry the mails.

ecessity of fortifying Proctor's Landing on the Mississippi river, as a means of defending New Orleans in case of war, which was a-

dopted.
Mr. Dix, of N. Y., moved to take up the bill for the repeal of the pilot laws, when Mr. Dix proceeded to address the Senate at some

Mr. Dayton, of N. J., has the floor on this House.-After the transaction of some

had concluded, Mr. Thompson, of Ky., followed on same side and made a speech in favor of the Whig cause and Gen. Taylor's claims. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, made a speech on

territorial rights.

Mr. Mann, of Mass., followed on the same subject, taking ground in opposition to the last speakers. His remarks were clear and el-

equent, and were listened to by members of the House generally with marked attention. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported pro-After taking up and passing several bills, and postponing the bill for the relief of Dawson, Scott and Whitney, until to-morrow, the

Saturday, July 1.

SENATE.-Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, presented the report of Captain Roberts, of Butler, of South Carolina, and Borland of Arkansas, participated, respecting the claims of sundry officers to the honor of having raised the first flag, or ordered it to be raised.

Bermuda, had been obstructed in her outward bound voyage, and the captive released.

After a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, the whole subject was

House adjourned.

military affairs, reported a bill from the House the war, with amendments in a sort, surgeons, ing sundry officers, such as majors, surgeons, assistant surgeons, assistant adjutants, general quartermasters and paymasters, in service until the 4th of March next, and also in favor of giving three months extra pay to all officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates that have been or may be honorably discharged, which was unanin

House .- Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take lation of Dublin on the evening of this the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill,

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, proceeded to expound Taylor-Whig principles, to lay down a Taylor platform, and to revile the platform of the opposite party. He analysed the resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and classed them thus—part, he said, asserted what nobody denied; and part denied what nobody denied; and part denied what nobody body denied; and part denied what nobody asserted; and part asserted what nobody' be-

SENATE.-Mr. Metcalfe, the new Senator from Kentucky, appeared and took his seat.

The consideration of the adjournment reso-

tion was resumed. Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate, during which he undertook to demonstrate that Mr. Cass stands nowhere in regard to the Wilmot the Legislature.—N. Y. Tribune Proviso—that he had studiously evaded the only real issue on the subject, and left the public wholly in the dark. He quoted Cass's speeches, letters, &c., in support of this posi-tion; and was frequently interrupted and questioned, during his remarks, by Messrs. Han-

negan and Foote.

House.—A motion that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, and providing for disabled officers,

A bill passed giving the State of Vermont

two pieces of cannon captured by Vermonters in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Flournoy finished his speech, and was followed by Mr. Woodward, who addressed the House in a constitutional argument against the Wilmot Proviso. Adjourned.

PLEDGING RESOLUTIONS .- Some of the must be stopped." loco for o papers are very much pained to learn that the Whigs passed no resolutions at they may use them against him. His friends by producing a reaction in his favor. have not gratified them, and did not intend to. That is all there is of this matter. - New

Haven Palladium. Cruz the custom house at that place would be men whose partiality for him has made given up to the Mexican authorities.

From the N. O., Delta, June 23.

THE PERILOUS STATE OF MEXICO. | peremptory denial. From a conversation with an intelligent Mexican, who has just arrived from Mexico, we have derived much valuable information confirmatory of our previous predictions, that a fierce revolution will soon break out in that unhappy country. We learn that the pro-nunciamento of Paredes is met with more favor than is generally supposed. He has many influential partisans, who, it is thought, when a favorable opportunity offers, will rally around his standard, and in as great numbers as they under and protected in their rights by State did in 1815, when Paredes overthrew the government of Horrera.

The party of Pena y Pena is said to be disaffected, and to be secretly laboring to undermine the weak and imbecile government of ry Standard has the following: "Mr. Hale, President, as President of the Senate. We the exposure of their own divisions—though

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn., being en- action, so necessary in such a crisis, cannot titled to the floor, rose and made a speech a- be expected of it. The spirit of party, now gainst Mr. Polk's Administration, and especial- raging more fiercely through the country than ly against his frequent diplomatic appoint-ments, and in favor of TAYLOR. When he vitably, in a very short time, bring about the vitably, in a very short time, bring about the

A war of races is already begun, and soon will extend all over Mexico. The extermiaation of the Hispano-American race will be the result of their hostilities, unless measures are adopted to break up the incipi-ent organization of the Indians. Herrera is so apprehensive of a general rising of the Indians in and about the city of Mexico, that he dares not send away any troops to oppose the progress of Paredes and Padre Jarauta.

To add to these difficulties, England, understand, has peremptorily demanded the payment of the debts due by Mexico to English subjects, and threatens to blockade her ports in case of refusal.

THE REPORTED RESCUE OF MITCHELL. The Halifax journals give various rumors of a determination to rescue Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, on his way to Bermuda.

They say :-Mississippi riflemen, respecting the flag first raised by him in the city of Mexico, and recently presented to the United States Senate, by General Twiggs. A debate sprung up, in Minister in the United States the day pre-which Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, vious. One story was, that the steamer vious. One story was, that the steamer employed by the British Government to conward bound voyage, and the captive released

Another, and the most likely to be founded on truth, that an expedition was on foot, in laid on the table.

Mr. Benton, chairman of the committee on view. Certain it is that a fast sailing vessel was immediately got ready for sea-her sails repealing the act requiring the President to reduce the number of generals at the close of the war, with amendments in favor of retainvoyage having been shipped at their own

The 'Herald' says, the mail boat Lady Ogle left yesterday for Bermuda; her sudden departure is in consequence of despatches re-ceived by his Excelency from the Governor General of Canada, arrived by the steamer

Acadia, on Saturday."

The Liverpool Journal of June 17th, the day the steamer sailed, has the following: A report was prevalent among the popu week, that Mitchel had been rescued on his

were 400 Delegates present, who adopted strong address, and resolution in favor of hold-ing a National Convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and to nominate Electoral Tickets, &c. They formed a determination to nominate no man for Governor unless he was pledged to sustain their views, and to support only Wilmot Pro-Governor unless he was pledged to sustain viso men as candidates for Congress and for that every town in the State should be repre-

Naturalization Law. Congress has just passed, by a unanimous vote in each house, a bill so amending our naturalization laws that any immigrant who has had a residence for five years in this country and two years previously has declared his purpose to become a citizen, shall henceforth be entitled to naturalization, although he may in the meantime have been once or many times out of the

"STOP MR. FOOTE."-It is said, that while Mesers. Mangum and Foote were discussing the merits of Generals Taylor and Case in the Senate a few days ago, the keen sighted editor of the official organ ran to some friends, wrung his hands, and exclaimed, "This de bate must be stopped. It will ruid us! Gov. Cass must not be exposed in this way! It will be the death of our party! Mr. Foote

The ensuing piece of information, possibly will interest certain Loco Foco editors

lies own connectance, however, was immovable as fare itself.)

Mr. Carnors drew an ingenious but too subtled distinction between natural social and political rights—or rather the derived from their real.

Mr. Carnors drew an ingenious but too subtled is included the contended that they were passed at the National Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated Mr. Clay in 1844, or at the Convention which nominated floor to-morrow.

Mr. Atherton, of N. H., moved to take up in the bill for making appropriations, for fortifications, which was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., moved an amend
Polk, had not passed any Texas resolution, it intomorrows to be not believe it, and scores of heaving up their caps last them commenced throwing u Convention that nominated Gen. Taylor was here as a bifter Whig; but it is an up-hill ciples of the Constitution." a Whig Convention, and it nominated a Whig candidate, and his friends believe that he will business. These men know him to be an know him

circumstances might make it necessary he should not do. On this subject Gen. Harri- by Telegraph to our paper, last week. We should not do. On this subject Gen. Harrison said in his letter to G. C. Verplanck, after now give the Picayune article in full—show. STITLTIONAL, he is (not cirtually, or by inbe was nominated for the Presidency, as follows—"The people of this country do not reof the opponents of Taylor have resorted.

The people of this country do not reof the opponents of Taylor have resorted. ly on professions, promises and pledges—
It was the object of these labse rumors, eviThey know that if a candidate is unprincipled

It was the object of these labse rumors, evithe evaded or evaluined away—besides it has at this busy season of the year. he will not scruple to give any pledge that may be required of him, and as little will he hesiisted at the north, and no doubt that effect been avowed by Loco Foco members in the tate to violate it." Those who know Gen. has been in some degree accomplished. House, very recently. Taylor are as well satisfied without pledges as they would be with them; and those who are

From the N. O. Picayune, June 25. IMPORTANT FROM GEN. TAYLOR-IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO .- Vera Cruz to the card hereto appended, make this pubadvices to the 18th of June. A formidable lication at the special instance and request of peace party, or the party in favor of the late New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to un-The work of assassination had already derstand that persons claiming to speak for been murdered. The conspiracy is headed by the other members of the Louisiana Delega-General Pareles, ex-president, and Padre tion to the National Whig Convention Jaranta, the guerilla leader. All the United saw fit to say and do in that body in his (Gen-States troops were expected to leave the capi-tal on the 21st of June. The Palmetto brought such acts and sayings. Did these rumors tal on the 21st of June. The Faimetto brought such acts and sayings. Did note tumors strenuously opposed to the Orleans four companies of Michigan and reports affect only himself, Gen. Taylor Southern man to the Presidency, will perhaps ville, on the 5th inst , and nominated the following the companies of Michigan and reports affect only himself, Gen. volunteers. Mr. Sevier left the capital on the 12th, and was expected to arrive at Vera them; but as they affect, whether so intended Cruz on the 19th. On his arrival at Vera or not, the good report and candor of gentle- ern President we are to secure a Northern objects of reproach and suspicion, he feels tegrity, and the soundness of whose principles constrained by a sense of duty and justice

A CARD.

say, that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately as- just at the present crisis. Since the admission los Carpenter, Esq., of Orange, presided

tation were safe in their hands. BAILIE PEYTON. LOGAN HUNTON,

JOHN P. HALE. - The National Anti-Slave-The Case First All masters of versels of the people of the land, and even of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to the season upon the lakes and method to the season upon the lakes and method to the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and western rivers of the season upon the lakes and method to be extended to the season upon the lakes and method to the season upon

June 23, 1848. A. C. BULLITT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gov. Seward, in his response to an invitation to attend the Whig Ratification meeting in New York, says:

I cannot, however, pass by so suitable an occasion for expressing my cordial acquies-ance in the nomination made at Philadel-

I shall cheerfully give to the nomination my support, confiding in the eminent abilities and virtues of the candidates, in the wisdom and patriotism of the convention by whom they nominated, and in the known devotion of the Whig party to the maintenance of law and public order-the tostering of National Industry-the improvement of the National Resources-the preservation of peace, by the exercise of Justice and moderation in our foreign relations-the equal protection of individual rights, and the constant melioration and ultimate removal of all laws and institution oppressive upon any class of mankind.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, July 11, 1848.



FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR SENATORS-ADDISON COUNTY. IRA STEWART, of Middlebury, ZURIEL WALKER, of Ferrisburgh.

Whig State Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Delegate Convention of the Whig Party of the State of Vermont, will be holden at Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July next, for the Presidency, it is because he would be President of the whole people; that his adminipurpose of nominating Candidates for Gover-nor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer of the sented by at least two Delegates.

TIMOTHY FOLLETT, JOHN KIMBALL SOLOMON FOOT, PORTUS BAXTER, E. P. WALTON, Jr., SAMUEL W. KEYES, JUSTIN S. MORRILL June 24, 1848.

CASS PLEDGED AGAINST FREE TERRITORY.

The Burlington Scutinel demands to know The Burlington Sentinel demands to know in principle.—All or which is extractly when and where Gen. Cass made any pledge counter; and after the discussion which occurred in both Houses of Congress, at the last extension of slavery into territory" now free. session, growing out of the capitalation at Menterey, in which discussion you thought proper We reply, that it was on the 24th day of De- to defend my conduct in regard to that tra cember, A. D. 1847, at Washington, in a letter action, when assaulted somewhat, if not entirely addressed to A. O. P. Nicholson, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee. In that letter he says dis- how any one, who was present and heard the Senate.—Mr. Phelps, of Vt., held that slaves could not be carried to Oregon, it being free territory, without their becoming emancipated. He contended that they were solves found out that no resolutions were not yet for the found in the resolution were not yet for the found in the resolution were not yet for the found in the resolution were not yet for the found in t SEE IN THE CONSTITUTION ANY GRANT OF COMPLEXION OF MY POLITICS."

afford the country a good Whig administration, as good as if he had been pledged to do gard to his political views, tion, as good as if he had been pledged to do gard to his political views, which unlooked for the following was partially reported posed to any such measure, and again that such the Veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the posed to any such measure, and again that such the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow? If not, this matter than the veto Power, we say without hesitation that when he declares himself thus positively one week from to-morrow?

The Sentinel asks if he "is not as truly pledge have understood that Gov. Eaton will not reopposed to him, only want resolutions that quite the opposite result perhaps, in the end, ed to veto any act extending Slavery into any fuse a re-nomination, (we sincerely hope that territory." In the first place, that is a matter such is the fact,) it is of course generally exwholly irrelevant to the question, even if it be pected that he will be our candidate at the enadmitted that he is so pledged. No bill could suing election. No name that the convention ever be passed forcing Slavery upon the in-could present would be as universally popular The undersigned, whose names are affixed habitants of any such territory, and on such a as that of Horace Eaton. The distinguished hill, therefore, Gen. Cass's opinion is not need-ability with which the duties of his office have conspiracy has broken out in the city of Mex- Gen. Zachary Taylor himself. From sun- ed. But his language cannot be construed in- been discharged for the last two years, are a ico, having for its object the overthrow of the government and the extermination of the government and the extermination of the rai of the public Journals of the city of peace party or the party in favor of the late. New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to no constitutionality of the same. He has no ref- Whig, of irreproachable character, and emin commenced, five of the prominent advocates him, have produced the impression that he is erence whatever to any such phantom as the ently qualified for the station he now occupies of peace, friends of the United States, having not satisfied with what Judge Saunders, and Sentinel conjures up, and has expressed no o- - and a change, at the present time, is not depinion respecting it.

> THE VICE PRESIDENCY .- Those who are rumors strenuously opposed to the election of any ham County met in Convention at Fayette think it a very small matter that with a South- lowing ticket for County Senators : them Vice President- a man of unquestionable into authorize them to be met by a distinct and has been thoroughly proved. But this is indeed,—to say nothing of such a contingency and zealous support to Taylor and Fillmore. as that which defeated the success of Whig We are authorized by General Taylor to
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> we are authorized by General Taylor to
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> The Louisiana Dela
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> We are authorized by General Taylor to
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> President in 1840—a very important matter, ty was held at Chelsea, on the 21st ult. Carsembled at Philadelphia, meets with his en- of Wisconsin into the Union, there are thirty Senators: tire, full and unequivocal approbation.
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> That he not only never doubted, but never
>
> Free States, and fifteen Slave States. Now in case that a test question between Northern and Southern principles should arise, in the Senate, every Senator voting in accordance ing to ZACHARY TAYLOR an honest, hearty with his own sectional views, there would be a and cordial support at the coming election. tie, and the decision remains with the Vice GO Our Liberty friends wince not a little at

Mr. Van Buren, east in obedience to the Slave power, on the question of rifling the mail of all Abolition documents and to the vote of Mr. Dallas, ruining the Tariff of 1812.

In view of these considerations, we expect every sober and candid person, to whatever party he may be professedly attached, to weigh well the difference between electing Cass, a man pledged beforehand to Southern interests. and with him Gen Butler, a Southern man and a slaveholder, as Vice President, and electing Taylor, who is virtually pledged against the use of the veto power for the purpose of extending Slavery, and with him Millard Fillmore, a Northern man of undesputed Northern brinciples, to sit in the chair of the Senate. These are matters that deserve reflection

GEN. TAYLOR'S NO PARTYINA

The Montpelier Patriot in allusion to our sinte nent that "Gou Toylor is a whole souled White quo tes two or three sentences from Taylor's lerters, wherein he says that if he ever "fills that high office, it must be untrammelled with partobligations," &c. We suppose the Patrot was es it to be inferred that no whole-souled Whig would make such avowals. No Loco Feet would ever have done so, we are free to admit. The grand aim and scope of every Loco Foco admin istration has been to build up, strengthen, and fortify its own party-reckless of what the gove ral interests of the country demand. On the con trary, many of the truest and most esteemed Whigs have again and again stated, in salistance. what our Loco Foco friends addings as going to show that Gen. Taylor is not a good Whig. If. however, the Patriot can persuade its readers that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig, we are not particular ly anxious to hinder them from giving their votes

to the Old Hero We subjoin the fall, wing, (from many we might give.) of expressions similar to those of Gen. Tay-lor, from distinguished Whigs, the soundness of whose principles, we presume, was never doubted. "If elected to the Presidency, I shall never suf er the influence of my office to be used for perweek of a purely party character."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. (Letter to Hormar Denny.)

"I entered the national House of Representatives in December, 1831, with an assurance to the constituents by whom I was elected, that I should hold usual bound in allegiance to an party, whether sectional or political." Jones October Apans. (Address to he

Constituents, 1842.) "If I desire the success, as I most anxiously do, of the Whig candidate now in nomination President of the whole people; that his admin-istration would be just, liberal, and compre

hensive. DANIEL WEBSTER. (Speech, in the Cam aign of 1810.)

Of the soundness of Gen. Taylor's erred, there is positive testimony, sufficient to satisfy anybody who wishes to be satisfied. We have, at present, only room for the following quotations, from Gen. Taylor's own words-any one Com- of which, alone, would be decisive.

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 7th nlt, which has just reached me, in which you say: * * I stated to that meeting, as I had before stated in my place in the House of Representa tives, at Washington, that you were a Who, not indeed an ultra partisan Whig, but a Whig they were published, could well MISTAKE THE

(Letter to J. R. Ingersoll, Aug. 3, 1817.) "I was decidedly in favor of Ma, CLAY :tection, and would NOW prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union."

"I reiterate what I have so often said- I AM (Allion Letter.)

STATE CONVENTION.—Has every town in

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR -- As we

COUNTY CONVENTIONS. WINDHAM COUNTY .- The Whigsof Wind

Julin Kimball, of Putney, Peter W. Denn, of Grafton, Larkin G. Mend, of Brattleboro. Hon. W. R. Ranney presided. Spirited

ORANGE COUNTY .- The Whig Conven-The following persons were nom

Charles B. Chandler, of Tunbridge, L. D. Herrick, of Randolph, Abijah Howard, Jr. of Thetford Resolutions were ananimously passe I pledg-